een Dupuy de Lôme and a representative of the United States Government.

Realizing that the State Department would act quickly, the Spanish Envoy sent another cable message to his Government saying that his letter to Canalejas containing indiscreet criticism of President McKinley had come into the possession of the United States, and he ought it the wisest policy to recall him at once, as his usefulness here was ended.

Minister Woodford's instructions sent by the State Department were to secure a compliance with his demand for Dupuy de Lôme's recall without delay, so that it became practically a race between the Spanish Minister and the de-partment in communicating first with the Miner of Foreign Affairs at Madrid. Gen. Woodford was directed, in the event that no enswer was returned to his demand by midnight tonight, to so inform the department, and he was also told that if the demand was not complied with by that time Minister Dupuy de Lôme's passports would be handed him to-morrow morning.

This is the whole story of Dupuy de Lôme's downfall. He met his ordeal with a display of stolidity somewhat at variance with the Cas-tilian character. Friends who saw him to-day found him in a cheerful mood and willing to acknowledge that he had made a grave mistake which might in-jure his future course in the diplomatic service. The impression in diplomatic circles is that Dupuy de Lôme has been ruined in the eyes of his Government unless the people of Spain make a hero of him for his attack on

President McKinley.

What effect the recall or dismissal of Dupuy de Lôme will have on the relations between Spain and the United States can only be surmised at this time. The general belief is that the Spanish Ministry will do everything it can to maintain friendly relations with this country by disavowing any sympathy with the utterances contained in the Canalejas letter and by renewed assurances of esteem for President and the Government of United States. Much will depend on how the people of Spain accept the breaking of their envoy. If they show their disapproval of the action of this Government by riotous demon-strations against Americans trouble is likely to follow. On the other hand, the incident may ss quietly and the course of the negotiations between the two nations flow along smoothly.

Senor Don Juan du Bose, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation, will be the Charge d'Affaires of Spain in Washington after to-morrow. He is a young man who has had considerable experience in diplomacy. The handsome residence at 1785 Massachusetts avenue, occupied by the Spanish Minister, was only recently leased. The Dupuy do Lômes will leave the house as soon as their personal belongings have been packed and in accordance with custom the Minister will sail for his own country in the quickest possible time.

CUBA'S WAR IN THE SENATE.

Cannon and Mason Make Stirring Appeals for the Patriots.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The friends of free Cuba assembled in great numbers in the Senate galleries to-day to hear and appland the speecher of Senators Cannon of Utah and Mason of Illinois in favor of the resolutions offered respectively by them yesterday looking to the imme diate recognition of belligerency and to the ac dependence. Mr. Cannon's speech was polshed and rhetorical, Mr. Mason's forcible and webement to such an extent as to stir up the into frequent violations of the proprieties of the occasion with outbursts of ap plause. At the close of each speech the resolution to which it applied was, on motion of Sen-ator Hale of Maine, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In making the first of se motions Mr. Hale expressed his opinion that the object of the resolution was to "put the Administration into leading strings in relation to its policy in Cuba." The intention was, he said, to drive the Administration, into a course fraught with danger-a course which might involve the country in an armed conflict with a now friendly nation. Mr. Mason took up these points and discussed them unimately, asserting over and over again that his resolution did not mean war, but peace.

Mr. Cannon's resolution provided that on or before the 4th of March next the belligerency of the Cuban patriots be recognized and the in-dependence of the republic of Cuba asserted within ninety days thereafter.

Mr. Cannon began his speech by quoting a Washington despatch to a New York paper, say ing that nothing more harmful than talk would result from jingolsm in the Senate, and that the President was much displeased with the agitation. He thought he was not mistaken in as ministration at the present time. What ac cess, he asked, had that newspaper writer to the purpose of the Administration? What justified the declaration that no substantial result could follow from a movement in Congress to recognize the Cuban patriots! It would appear, Mr. Cannon said, that some concerted plan had been agreed upon to forestall and preany possible action had been forestalled and prevented in the House of Representatives, to the end that the will of the people might be undone and to the end that some policy not yet re-vealed might be carried out. He asserted that something more hurtful than talk would result

to men in high places in this country.
"War," he said, "is ended in Cuba. The heroism of battle has given place to a controversy of hunger. Spain no longer has the courage or the credit to maintain offensive operations in the field. She is only holding to the appearances of a struggle in Cuba in order to satisfy the creditors who have advanced the millions by which she has sought to hold the Cuban peopl in subjection. Spain has been bankrupt in money for many years. She is bankrupt now in credit. Her greatest statesman is gone. Her people no longer have the ability to furnish ar-mies for the field. The policy of Spain toward Cubs is not that of warfare. It is a policy to subdue by bribery, by corruption, by starvation

Cubs is not that of warfare. It is a policy to subdue by bribery, by corruption, by starvation the people whom Spain and her cohorts could not conducer in the field. If there be any policy on the pert of the United States, it is one of affiliation with that movement by which Spain shall be enabled to saddle on Cuba the vast amount of debt incurred in the vain endeavor to, conquer that island. More than four hundred millions in bonds are held by Spanish creditors—the vast mass of which was issued to obtain funds with which to carry on the struggle in Cuba.

"I charge that the purpose of the Administration in delaying action on the part of the American people is in consonance with, if not in direct partnership with, the will of the Spanish bondhoiders, who are determined that before freedom is allowed Cuba, security shall be given on that bloodstained island for the debt. As to autonomy, its offer was an insuit, and if it had been accepted, it would have been carled out only as a pretence. The President of the United States can by a pen stroke stop the barbarities that are being committed, set Cuba free, and relieve the Island from the burdens which she sustains. It is almost earthly omnipotence which he possesses. A recognition of belligerency at any time since the war began would have brought the war to a speedy conclusion, and would now absolutely terminate the attempt of Spain to hold possession of Cuba. One word, will do it. The bare signature of the President's name to the recognition of belligerency if what whisper is it that says to him, wait? We have waited, while Americans condined in Cuban prisons have been destroyed. We have waited until war itself has ended and until starvation has begun. Our cup of waiting is full.

"We have been doubly guilty of cowardice."

have been destroyed. We have waited until war itself has ended and until starvation has begun. Our cup of waiting is full.

"We have been doubly guilty of cowardice," Mr. Cannon went on. "We have refused to recognize the beligerency of the Cuban patriots so that they might enter this country on equal terms with the tyrant of Spain and buy munitions of war and supplies for their armies and suffering people. while at the same time our solfish commerce has sold rifles to the Cubans. Every railroad and express company engaged in that commerce has made its exactions of blood. Every skipper of a craft that has run as a fillbuster has taken his deadly toll. until every rifle that has come into the hands of a patriot in the field has cost Cuba \$2000.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me) supeared as Spain's champion in reply to Mr. Cannon. He called attention to the fact that not an unemployed man in the United States, not a veteran of the war, and not a relative of the Cuban Senators had space to fight for Cuba. He added that not a fingle Amsrican with an English name was faintly in the ranks of the Cuban Army. He

activity, and appealed to the Senate to stand by him. He asked that the resolution go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The motion was carried.

Senator Mason (Rep., Ill.) then arose to advocate his resolution requesting the President of the United States to notify Spain and the insurgent's of Cuba that war (so-called must at once cease and be discontinued, and that the United States of America hereby declare and will maintain peace on the island of Cuba.

In reply to Mr. Hale he said that many American boys whom he knew personally had become Cuban soldiers. Embargoes had been placed upon the ahipment of arms to Cuba, he said, and not a straw placed in the way of Spanish murderers. At this point there was great applause from the galleries.

Mr. Mason said that he was not an annexationist and doubted if he would vote for the annexation of any country. He was fighting for peace in Cuba, he said, not war. One word from the Administration would bring peace, but as the President does not speak it, he hought Congress should. He referred to the horrors committed by the Spanish in Cuba and to the thousands of starving human beings. He read from the statistics of deaths and outrages furnished by the Bishop of Havana, showing that 500,000 had perished within the last year.

Mr. Hale denied this point blank. That

Mr. Hale denied this point blank. That

Mr. Hale denied this point blank. That number was 33 1-3 per cent, of the entire population of Cuba, a statement, Mr. Hale said, that was absolutely beyond belief.
Mr. Mason read from the letters of newspaper correspondents with whom he is personally acquainted, and Mr. Hale interrupted to say that he could submit letters from equally intelligent and reliable men that take an exactly opposite view and give contradictory information. gent and reliable men that take an exactly op-posite view and give contradictory information. Newspaper letters, he said, could not be ac-cepted as official evidence. Mr. Mason read Gen. Gomez's indignant re-ply to Gen. Blanco's proposition to bribe him into submission.

into submission.

"Think of it," he said, "think of this old Gomez, brave man that he is, fighting in sunshine and in rain, his only son, 'soul of his soul,' as he expressed it, sacrificed on the altar of his country, approached by a bribe-giver, Hlanco, Hlanco had been beaten in the field, and now it remains for him only to offer bribes. Hlanco is not fearful of bribery, but he has never been known to meet the Cubans in the open field of fight."

Mr. Mason read a private letter the him of the him of the work for the work of the submission of the

not fearful of bribery, but he has never been known to meet the Cubans in the open field of fight."

Mr. Mason read a private letter to a lady in New York from an American lady, now the Mother Superior of a convent in Havana, describing the terrible state of affairs in Cuba, and saying that while many suffer, others have grown rich and do not want the war to end.

"There is no vicarious atonement." Mr. Mason exclaimed, "for a nation's crime, no escaping the cross of Calvary. We lived in the shadow of the law of compensation for a hundred years. We set our flag in the sky and said: This is the land of the free and the home of the brave. And at the same time we were selling women and children to the highest and best bidder for cash. The law of compensation went into operation, and we did not have materials enough, at the end of the war. to make headboards for our soldlers graves. The bankers and keepers of bucket shops are wiring me to-day to consider the price of wheat and pork in my own State. I say to you that, with the picture of starving women and children in Cuba, I have no heart to look at the price of pork in Illinois. [Applause.] They tell us that war is hell. In Cuba it is worse than hell. Dante with all his word painting has never described anything so horrible. And this is the war which the Republican party promised to stop. I deny the right of any one man to be a better Republican than I am, whether he sits in the White House or in the Senate of the United States." [Applause.]

Mr. Mason provoked an outburst of laughter by the remark that, although the Senate might pass his resolut on, it was not so sure that the man on the other side [meaning Speaker Reed]

better, l'epublican than I am, whether he sits in the White House or in the Senate of the United States." [Applause.]

Mr. Mason provoked an outburst of laughter by the remark that, although the Senate might pass his resolut on, it was not so sure that the man on the other side [meaning Speaker I teed] would pass it. If the plan of national cowardice were to be carried ou and to continue, the time would come when foreign fleets would float in American harbors waiting to divide the spoils of war. He had the same respect for a boy who would not fight for his rights as he had for a nation that would not fight for its rights. The boy grew up usually half way; and so with the nation. Span was playing her last hand, with the intention of foreing the American Government to buy the island, or of so destroying it that its independence would be unprofitable. It was a confidence game. The declared; and if those who played it were caught playing such a game on a train going into Chicago they would be clapped in jall within twenty-four hours.

He went on to ridicule the scheme of autonomy and to show that it differed from that which was first offered by caplegram and by which the President had been entirely misled. This, he said, was another confidence game; another; case of "stocked cards," the sovereignity of Spain had been turned over in Cuba into the hands of an assassin and bribe-giver. The autonomy had been heralded by the President of the United States as a thing calculated to give local government to Cuba; and yet Sagasta, the Spanish Prime Minister, said to the Queen of Spain, "In nothing is the central power and sovereignty of Spain lessened by the proposed autonomy." Mr. Mason wondered whether the President had ever road that speech. The proposed autonomy was of a piece with Spanish fraud and chicanery. It was autonomy in name only. Sagasta was right when he spoke to the American Government. He told one story at home and another story to the United States.

"We will show," he continued, "that the Spanish statemen

women and children. Let it be a glorious war in defence of the weak against the strong, and in defence of Christian civilization. If there must be war, let it be war in defence of the honor of our country, which is more precious than jewels, more sacred than life."

Mr. Mason closed in a hum of suppressed applause. He had spoken for nearly two hours and had all the time an interested and approving audience. His resolution was immediately, on Mr. Hale's motion, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as Mr. Cannon's had previously been.

WARSHIPS IN CUBAN PORTS.

The Montgomery Arrives at Santiago-Stores Sent to the Maine at Havana.

WASHINGTON Fab 9 -- A despatch to the Navy Department from Commander Converse of the cruiser Montgomery reports his arrival at Santiago de Cuba from Matangas yesterday. No excitement was caused by the appearance of the cruiser. The Montgomery will remain at Santiago for a few days and will then go to Port Antonio to await orders from the Navy Depart

Antonio to await orders from the Navy Department.

Secretary Long to-day sent a telegram to Capt.
Sampson, temporarily in command of the North
Atlantic squadron at Dry Tortugas, Fis., to
send the torpedo boat Cushing to Havana with
stores for the battleship Maine. The Cushing
is at Key West. She will return when the
stores are transferred. It is said at the Navy
Department that the length of the Maine's stay
at Havana has not been determined. An effort
of determine how soon the Maine will be withdrawn has been made semi-officially by the
Spanish Government, but it met with no satisfactory response. The information was given,
however, that another vessel would take the
place of the Maine when she left Havana.

Resolution in the Assembly Condemning D Lome.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.-In the Assembly to-day Mr. Roche (Dem., N. Y.) sent to the Clerk's desk the following resolution:

following resolution:

Whereas, A letter from Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Spain's accredited representative at the capital of this nation, to Señor Canalejas, which appears in the public press to-day with sufficient wealth of detail to guarantee its genuin-ness, contains expressions bearing heavily against the character and sincerity of President McKinley; therefore be it Resolved. That the people of the State of New York, through their representatives in the Assembly, express unbounded confidence in the loyalty of President McKinley, and deem it unwise to tolerate longer the presence of a Minister whose tilpiomacy seems to consist of insults levelled at the cuosen representatives of the American people.

It was not offered under the proper head of business, and was sent back to Mr. Roche. It will be introduced later.

Pacte Wanted Regarding the Condition to Cuba Under Blanco.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has reported favorably resolution calling upon the Department of State resolution caning upon the Department of State for the information in its possession concerning the present condition of the reconcentrados in Cuba, what steps have been taken to prevent them from starvation and suffering, and, also, if not incompatible with the public interest, to in-form the House of the general condition of Cuba since the advent of the new regime under Gen. Blanco.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Feb. 9.-The armored cruiser Almirante Oquendo left Spain for Havana to-day. From Havana she will visit several ports of the United States.

It is said here that the number of Cuban in-surgents submitting to Spanish authority has decreased since the arrival of American war-ships in Cuban waters.

Blanco Returns to Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 9. - Gen. Blanco arrived in Havana at 5 o'clock this afternoon by a special train from Batabano. Gens. Pando and Gon saies Parrado went to receive him at the station and secorted him to the palace. WAR IN CUBA MUST STOP.

VEW YORK BUSINESS MEN SEND AL APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

t Is Signed by Scores of the Leading Bankors Morchants and Manufacturers of This City ... They Say the War Has Cost American Commerce \$500.000,000 Thus Par and We Are Lesing \$100,000,000 a Tear-They Ask That Steps Be Taken at Once to End the Struggle That Has Devastated Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9 .- A memorial by New York bankers and merchants, asking President McKinley to take steps to end the war in Cuba, was presented to the President today. The memerial represented that the Cuban war has already cost American commerce \$300, 000,000 and is now costing not less than \$100,-000,000 a year. Messrs. George Turnure, Moore Carson and George Mosle were the bearers of the memorial to Washington and were received by the President this afternoon.

They spoke briefly on the subject of the petiion, but did not read it, as Mr. McKinley said that it should be presented to the State Departpent. The memorial was later placed on file at the department.

This important petition, addressed to the Administration and signed by many banking and commercial firms of the highest financial standing in New York, is an appeal to President McKinley to establish peace in the island of Cuba. It is considered to be one of the most serious expressions of public feeling that has been made in this country with regard to Cuban affairs, and it is likely to make a profound impression upon the President under the present rircumstances, August Belmont & Co., Lawrence Turnure &

Co., and other bankers of the same standing, and such firms as Mosle Bros., James E. Ward & Co., and about a hundred other gentlemer have signed the document. The majority of them were also the signers of an appeal to the President to intervene in behalf of peace in Cubs, which was presented to Secretary Sher man in May, 1897.

In their former petition the signers reviewed the financial situation in Cuba from February. 1895, to June last year. They chiefly dealt with the great loss to American trade due to the terrible war in the island. They said that prior to 1895 our imports from Cuba averaged \$75,000,000 a year and our exports \$25,000, 000. In 1896 they declared that these figures had dwindled to \$30,000,000 imports and \$7,000,000 exports.

In eloquent words the signers described the awful state of devastation in which the war had already plunged Cuba in 1896. Famine stalked over the island. Industry and commerce were ruined and the population had been fearfully depleted. Was it not due to humanity that this condition of things should be stopped and in the business aspects of the matter, should not the war be stopped on account of the great injury it was inflicting on American property and American commerce ! The signers did not then suggest what steps the United States should take to accomplish this end. They only said that there was but one remody for the evil, and that was peace for Cuba.

The second petition, which reached Washing-

on to-day, is far more important than the first one, and in addition to the signatures which were attached to the earlier petition it has many others, representing the highest circles in lnance and commerce. These gentlemen, in June, last year, though holding the same views as the signers of the petition, preferred to wait for further developments, either in Cuba or in the Cuban policy of this Government.

As 1897 has passed without any effective remedy having been applied for putting an end to the war of devastation which is waging as flercely as ever in the neighboring island, the second petition was drawn up and signed by all the leading houses whose interests are so inju-riously affected by the present state of affairs.

The document says that its signers represent the bankers, shipping firms, merchants, manufacturers, and, in general, all classes of American industry and commerce affected by the Cuban war. It also says that, besides the large interests the signers represent in this country, they are all American citizens.

They estimate that the loss to American trade in Cuba in the three years of the war now amounts to the enormous sum of \$300,000,000. which is a conservative figure. They illustrate with statistics, drawn from the most reliable official sources, the great devastation of the island and declare that if the war continues, not only the United States will lose about \$100,000,000 a year, but Cuba will be destroyed. They call attention to the fact that United States is as much interested in the commerce of Cuba as Spain herself and prove this statement by a comparison of the trade relations between Cuba and Spain and between Cuba and this country. As in the petition of 1897 not a word of international or American politics is to be found in the document. Neither do the politicians suggest to the Adminstration how peace is to be restored in Cuba by the American Government. The signers know that the end of the war is the only remedy for existing evils, and they ask President McKinley to end the

But in spite of the studied moderation of the document it is clear that in the minds of the signers peace can be brought about only by the intervention of the United States. This new step, taken by most important repre-sentatives of American wealth and commerce, is a very emphatic expression of the public conviction that autonomy is a failure in Cuba and that Spain is unable to end the wa there. In the face of this authorized expression of the feelings of the leaders in busi-ness and finance in this country who have interests in the island, the scheme of the Spanish Government to make a treaty of commerce between the United States and the Cuban Autonomists, falls to the ground covered with ridicule. It is clear that the manufac turers, merchants, bankers, and all classes who, according to Spain, would profit so much by such a treaty are convinced that peace is the first essential, and that before it is secured it is sheer nonsense to talk of commercial treaties.

THE BROOKLYN DRY DOCK.

Constructor Bowles Says That When Repaired

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House Committee n Naval Affairs to-day heard Constructor Bowles of the navy and Mr. Simpson of the Bowles of the navy and Mr. Simpson of the New York Dry Dock Company in relation to the condition of Dry Dock No. 3 of the New York Navy Yard. Secretary of the Navy Long was an interested listener. Mr. Simpson said that the trouble with the dock was that both the design and workmanship were faulty. Mr. Bowles, who is now in charge of the repairs being made, contended that the designs were all right, but argued that the workmanship was faulty. There was now available \$45,000 to carry on the work, he said, and in all probability that sum would cover all the expense. Whether an extra appropriation would be necessary or not, he thought that when the dock had been repaired it would be better than the plans intended, and would be as useful to the Government as if nothing had happened to it.

Republican Contestant from Alabama Sented

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-Mr. W. F. Aldrich who has twice run for Congress in the Fourth Alabama district, was seated to-day for the second time by the House of Representatives on a strict party vote of 129 to 114. Democrats, Populists, and silverites supporting Thomas S. Plowman, the sitting member, and Republicans the new member. Mr. Aldrich's contest in the Fifty-fourth district was against Gaston A. Robbies.

Fifty-fourth district was against the bar escorted by Mr. Addrich appeared at the bar escorted by Mr. Taylor of Ohlo, Chairman of the committee which investigated the contest, and reported in favor of seating him.

Before the election case was taken up the House passed a bill appropriating \$375,000 for the payment of witnesses and jurors fees in United States courts, to supply a deficiency.

Henry J. Widen Breats a Collar Bone. Henry J. Widen, 34 years old, a surveyor of Paterson, N. J., accidentally fell into the cellar of the power house of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, at the foot of Gold street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and fractured his collar bone. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hountiel THEY THINK IT'S JEAN LANERES. opposed Identification of the Mutliate

No positive identification of the dismem-bered body of a man which was found on Tuesday morning in the inclosure between the slips of the Roosevelt Street and James slip ferries was made yesterday, although indications point to it being that of Jean Lanerez, a Frenchman, who had been employed as a carver in Mouquin's restaurant on Sixth avenue near Twenty-eighth street for five years. Lanerez disappeared last November, but as he was in the habit of going on sprees, nothing was thought of the matter by his employers. The man didn't return within a week, as usual, and his friends concluded that he had gone back to France-a thing he frequently said that

There were fully three dozen callers at the Morgue yesterday who claimed that they had relatives or friends missing who thought that the body might be that of the missing one. They were all allowed to see the remains, although it was noticed that most of them had come it was noticed that most of them had come out of mere curiosity. The majority of them went away saying that they couldn't identify the body, but some felt pretty certain that it was that of the person they were looking for. None of these alleged identifications was taken seriously by the police until an excited young man came along and asked permission to see the body. Half a dozen Central Office detectives asked his name, and when he had given it they hustled him into the Morgue to show him the body.

"That's him, I'm sure of it," the man exclaimed.

they hustled him into the Morgue to show him the body.

"That's him, I'm sure of it," the man exclaimed.

"Who is it!" demanded a detective. "What was your friend's name?

"Jean Lanerez," replied the young man in tremulous tones. "The sure that's his body."

Whon the detectives brought the strange out they surrounded him so that reporters couldn't get near him, and one or two who tried to address him were thrust aside. Capt. McClusky declined to tell the name of the young man, but he said that the information he had given was of great importance. From other sources it was learned that the man is Jules Moda, a Frenchman, who keeps a restaurant at 20 Cornella street. A Sun reporter saw Meda at the restaurant late yesterday afternoon. "I am under instructions from the Detective Bureau to keep my mouth shut," he said, "and there is little that I can tell you. I knew Jean Lanerez well, and since he disappeared on Nov. 4 I have felt sure that something had happened to him because he kept away from this restaurant, where he had eaten his meals for years. When I read of this case in the papers I went to the Morgue to see if the body was not that of Lanerez. I was excited, because I am not in the habit of going to such places. The body at the Morgue is that of a big man. Lanerez was a great, big, muscular man. I said I was sure it was he, but of course I cannot be sure, with the body in such a mutilated condition. Still there are many things which make me feel that it is that of my friend."

Meda explained that the similarity in size and muscular development impressed him more than anything else. Then, too, he said, Lanerez had sandy hair, which had turned gray on the back of the head.

Meda said that there was a scar on one of his ears, the result of an abscess. There is a small wart behind the right ear of the corpse, but no marks on the ear itself. The entire left side of the head is missing. Meda thought that the mark on the left ear and tattooing on the arms might account for the mutilation of the body.

Mr. Mouqui

Please let me know if Jake is at your home

Strasser immediately went to the Morgue to see the body. He said that it resembled his brother-in-law in many ways, but that he couldn't be sure whether it was or not. He was hustled off to Police Headquarters by a detective, and was seen no more around the Morgue.

Morgue.

The autopsy on the body, which was performed yesterday morning by Deputy Coroner Donlin and Dr. McAllister of Bellevue Hospital, showed conclusively that the man was murdered. The dectors found the hyoid bone and the cartilings of the throat broken, indicating that the man had been choked to death. The chest bone was broken, and the spinal column and every rib fractured. Dr. Donlin says that there were at least two men concerned in the crime, and probably more. The broken chest bone would indicate that the man who did the choking was kneeling on his victim at the time.

the choking was kneeling on his victim at the time.

On the stump of the left leg powder marks were found, but no bullet wound.

During the afternoon and evening Central office detectives went to the Morgue with a number of French men and women and had them view the body. None of them would talk but it seemed evident that the police attached importance to the supposed identification of the remains as those of Lanerez. Capt. McClusky admitted that he was much impressed with the stories told by the French people. "I shall know within twenty-four hours whether the body is that of Lanerez," he said, "and within forty-eight hours there should certainly be some positive identification."

Valuable Engraving Presented to the Library of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. - Senator Hoar of Massachusetts presented to the Library of Congress a valuable engraving, representing the fête given by Bonaparte, the First Consul of France, at by Bonaparte, the First Consul of France, at Morte Fontaine, his country seat, in honor of the conclusion of a treaty of peace between France and the United States. Sept. 30, 1800. So far as known it is the only copy of the engraving in existence. It was referred to in the memoirs of Bonaparte, and in the report of Charles Sumner on the French spoliation claims, and Senator Hoar has for years been trying to obtain one of them. Henry Mignaud, first Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, recently discovered the print and forwarded it to Senator Hoar. The artist is Francis Pironesi.

St. Louis Organizes a Navat Beserve.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The first city of the central West region to enter the field of naval reserve work is St. Louis, which has notified the Navy Department of the organization of three battalions and asks that the usual allotment of money authorized by the Government be turned money authorized by the Government be turned over to help get the men in proper trim to light the new ships if their services are demanded. Two battalions of reserves, forming a part of the Illinois organization, are located on the Mississippi, but St. Louis is the first strictly inland town which has undertaken to organize a naval militia. The officials have encouraged the move and promise St. Louis every assistance, including boats, rapid-fire machine guns, and everything else which the organization has aiready asked for except a war vessel.

lenator Blackburn's Daughter Out of Banger. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-Senator Blackburn's daughter, Mrs. Lane, who was accidently shot some time ago and whose life has been despaired of, showed such wonderful improvedespaired of, showed such wonderful improvement to-day that the family physician announced that he would return to Kentucky. A consultation was held this morning between the Kentucky physician and three Washington physicians, after which Sentor Blackburn was informed that the developments of the last twenty-four hours were most encouraging, and they pronounced her on the way to recovery. Owing to her enfeebled condition, due to the nervous shock sustained, her return to complete restoration will be somewhat slow.

Westen Blectric Appliance Company Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation of the Weston Elecric Appliance Company were filed with the Essex County Clerk in Newark yesterday. The capital stock is \$750,000, of which \$20,000 has been paid in. Edward Weston of Newark, Franz C. Mathieson of New York, and Honry E. Niese of Jersey City are the incorporators. The company, with four others of which Electrician Weston is the head, will build plants at Waverly, south of Newark, during the coming spring.

Nominated by the President. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The President sent the

ollowing nominations to the Senate to-day: John H. Bauman, Receiver of Public Moneys at Tucson, Arts. George W. Stewart, Register of the Land Office at George W. Stewart, Register of the Lang Omer George W. Stewart, Register of the Lang Omer Saalia, Cal. Charles Wilkins, Indian Agent for Umatilla Agency, regon. Edward McCreary, Postmaster at Parkersburg.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Among the fourth class Postmasters appointed to-day were the New York—Springfield Center, Otargo county, s'red J. Maxted; Little Utica Onondaga county, Charles A. Losey; Whitelaw, Madison county, Thomas Vivyan; Savarino, Onondaga county, O. W. Cryaler; North Syracuse, Onondaga county, Gage B. Crampton; Turia, Lewis county, Hugh Hughes; Warner, Onondaga county, Duane Ladue.

New Jersoy—Delawam, Warren county, James P. Joses.

Now Fourth Class Postmasters.

QUEEN LAVINIA CROWNED.

A GREAT CROWD SAW IT DONE AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

Variegated Contumes, Holland Dames, Knights, Mrs. Oliver Cremwell's Vell and ex-Maye Strong Were in the Throng-Murmura of Frenson - Miss Dempsey to Pay the Bill. Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey was rowned Queen of the Holland Dames of the New Netherlands and of the Knights of the Legion of Honor of the Crown last night at the Waldorf-Astoria amid such pomp and glitter and glory as were never seen before in the United States of America. At 8:30 o'clock the Astor Gallery, the special

elevator that takes people to it, and the room and hlals adjoining it were filled to overflowing with people who had been invited by Miss Dempsey to participate in the ceremony. Some of the guests were in strange attire. Some were costumes that were supposed to be fac-similes of those of the time of William the Conqueror. Others adopted the style pre-vailing at the court of Mary Queen of Scots. Others had French trappings of Louis XVI., and yet others were dressed in the buff and blue of the honest men who declared the independence of the United States of America from all the whims and fancies of an individual King by hereditary right. There were many present who were ordinary costumes. Among these were Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. Ella Whee ler Wilcox and her husband, Gen, Ferdinand Pinney Earle and Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Donald Mc-Lean, and ex-Mayor Strong and his wife.

The people in costume were gathered into the Colonial Room in the Astor Gallery. The others fled into the ballroom between Sir Knight Dempsey, a brother of Miss Dempsey, and Sir Knight Bogart, who stands high in the Queen's confidence. The two Knights scrutinized every ticket holder, and were very careful to see that no unidentified person was admitted. Those who were fortunate enough to get in were seated from five to eight deep around three sides of the great ballroom. In the two tiers of boxes were members of the Society of the Holland Dames from almost every State in the Union.

The ballroom itself was magnificently dec-

rated. No matter how the plain American onlooker may have regarded the general cere-mony, he had to acknowledge the beauty of the decorations. On the southern side of the room vas a platform raised three feet above the floor. In the centre was a great throne. So much of the framework of the throne as was exposed was gilded and polished. The seat and back were upholand polished. The seat and back were uphol-stered in orange satin, and on the seat was em-broidered the coat of arms of Holland. Over it all was a canopy of ermine. On the walls of the room behind, rising above tiers of magnificent paims, were festoons of orange, varied here and there with American flags. The tiers of boxes were festooned with orange bunting and decorated with the coats of arms of the various States of the Union. There was scarcely a square foot of the walls not covered with tinsel and bunting.

decorated with the coats of arms of the various States of the Union. There was scarcely a souare foot of the walls not covered with tinsel and bunting.

The guests were almost all in their places at a quarter to 9 o'clock. Out in the anteroom among those in varieçated costumes and powdered hair at this time there was the utmost confusion. Sir Knight the Hon. C. W. Van der Hoogt of Baltimore was hurrying hither and thither drilling various members of the court in their duties. In the midst of his excitement Mrs. Frank L. Osborn of Chicago, who was hurrying among the masqueraders trailing behind her a long train of purple and ermine at which two little boys clutched and stumbled, touched him on the shoulder and told him that it was time to go for the Queen.

He went down to the street and got into an everyday American carriage and drove to the St. Cloud Hotel. He entered the St. Cloud and ten minutes later came out again, preceded by two little pages in orange tights, who carried trumpets on their hips. Behind him came two court ladies dressed in gorgeous silks and robes beyond the power of sman to describe. Hehind them came the Queen. Her main dress was of greenish blue velvet. Her petticoat was of silvery stuff embossed with orange tulips. She wore orenge satin slippers, with large square diamond buckles. Her bodice was cut square, with a high Catharine do Medicle collar of filagree silver. Behind her trailed a train eighteen feet long, supported above the grimp sidewalk by three hotel hall boys. She was ushered, with her court ladies, by the fantastically attired Sir Knight Van der Hoogt into a carriage drawn by four horses. The coachman were a great bouquet of orange tulips at his coal lapel. The footman did likewise. At the blinders of the four horses there were also bunches of orange tulips. When the Queen was fairly in her coach since, he said, "Droive very slow; but not too dom slow."

With one last cheer from the populace the carriages started. They went through Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street, and

spectacle. It had been waiting for almost ar hour. When the four chestnut horses trotted up to the canopy there was a faint cheer from half a dozen seedy looking men who were lined up on the curbstone. Two or three of them threw their hats into the air. They did it, not enthusi-astically, but as if they were paid for it. Sir Knight Van der Hoogt and his pages jumped out of the first carriage and opened the it. Sir Knight Van der Hoogt and his pages jumped out of the first carriage and opened the door of the Queen's coach. The two pages marched side by side into the hotel. Sir Knight Van der Hoogt followed them, and after him came the Queen, followed by the two court ladies.

In the lobby two little boys in orange tights and slashed doublets sat in carefully arranged positions of assumed carefessness on the stairway, and on the stool which was placed against the wall opposite the stairway. As the door

In the lobby two little boys in orange tights and slashed doublets sat in carefully arranged positions of assumed carelessness on the stairway, and on the stool which was placed against the wall opposite the stairway. As the door opened to admit the two little pages and Sir Knight Van der Hoogt, these two boys sprang up, and, shoulder to shoulder, bowed low. Then they faced about, put trumpets from which hung banners embroidered with orange crowns to their lips, and shouted, "Welcome to the Koenigin." They went up three steps and once more shouted "Welcome to the Koenigin." They went up three steps and once more shouted "Welcome to the Koenigin." From above, from the anteroom of the ballroom, came fifty voices shouting in concert, "Welcome to the Koenigin."

The little procession moved up the winding stairway until it was on the level of the anteroom. There stood in a double row the more prominent members of the Society of the Holland Dames in all their variegated costumes. As the barges, the yellow-costumed Sir Knight Van der Hoogt and the Queen passed between the rows members of the court bent over double like jackknives and shouted, "Welcome to the Koenigin!" Then the procession entered the ballroom. It was headed by two pages and Master of Ceremonies Van der Hoogt. Then came two Knights of the Order of the Crown, preceding Mrs. Johanna C. Mitchell, the Directreas of the Order of the Holland Dames. She was dressed in white satin. She carried on a cushion of orange satin the royal crown. It was made of gold, the points of the crown cuded in gold tulips, and the circle was filled in with orange satin. After ber followed Mrs. Osborn and two hages. Then came two Knights, Dr. J. R. Peet and T. Frelinghuysen Reed, Then came six ladies of honor. One of them was Mrs. May Banks Stacey. She was made up to look like Mary Queen of Scots. She had a crown on pearls and was dressed in black satin. She carried on prayer book, which she said had also been the property of Mrs. Cromwell, and then content and in the property of

The Directress-General Robins Society," shoutsuringly.

"The Regent of the National Society," shouted the boyish voices of the two heralds, "Is requested to confer the sceptre upon the Most
Gracious Lady,"

From the left of the Queen up rose the Regent
of the National Society.

"In the name of the Holland Dames of the

New Netherlands and of the Knights of the Green of the Green I confer upon, you this intended for our majesty and power," she sale intended for our majesty and power, "she sale intended for the throne and carried it away, very much as circus employees do the same thing before the dephantily brought in Louis XVI. costumes, danced before the queen. Colored lights were cast on them from the gallery. The electric lights all around the room were turned down, so that they glowed dimly. New York has seldom seen a more picturesque spectacle than was presented by like gorgeously costumed knights and dames with the Queen sitting little oracs. In the very focus of the colored lights, treading their state-ly measures before her. But this was all spoiled when the lights were turned up by a quadrille, in which three regents and three Sir Knights participated. So long as the rousic was slow they got along all right, but when it quickened the men steeped to do. The audience showed signs of sanity and began to laugh.

The heraids announced that the guests were invited to join in the royal lancers. Perhape half a dozen men in ordinary evening dress per invited to join in the royal lancers. Perhape half a dozen men in ordinary evening dress per invited to join in the royal lancers. Perhape half a dozen men in ordinary evening dress per invited to join in the royal lancers. Perhape half a dozen men in ordinary evening dress per invited to join in the royal lancers. Perhape half a dozen men in ordinary evening dress per invited to join in the royal lancers. Perhape half a dozen men in ordinary evening dress per invited to join in the royal lancers. Perhape half a dozen men in ordinary evening dress per invited to join in the royal lancers. Perhape half a dozen men in ordinary evening dress per invited to join in the royal lancers. Perhape half a dozen men in ordinary evening dress per invited to join in the royal lancers. Perhape half a dozen men in ordinary evening dress per invited to join in the royal lancers and langers. The la

a speech in Dutch. He then translated it for the benefit of everybody else in the room besides himself.

Yesterday afternoon, before the ceremonies, there arose serious dissensions in the St. Cloud Hotel or San Kloo Palace. There were murmurs of treason. Several of the regents asserted that to call only one woman by the title of Queen was concentrating too much honor in one place. They did not mind Miss Dempsey being Queen of the order, they said, if they themselves could be appointed deputy Queens or State Queens or something of the sort. The murmur reached the Queen's ears. She sent by word of mouth a message to the ringleader of the mutineers, Mrs. Van Slingeland of Washington, D. C. That lady considered the message for a moment, and then made this announcement:

"Well, I guees Miss Dempsey is right. She says that so long as she pays for the whole thing she has a right to call heresif what she pleases, and the rest of us must take such titles as she gives us, and I guees that as o."

The entertainment last night must have cost the queen between \$7,000 and \$10,000. Mr. Boldt of the Waldorf refused to give any figures.

DAVITT IN THE COMMONS.

Me Says England Cannot Count on Our Support for Its Oriental Program Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. LONDON, Feb. 9 .- In the House of Commons

o-day Michael Davitt, Nationalist member for South Mayo, declared that the Government desired to open the markets of the East in the usual British fashion, but she could not count upon the support of the United States. Such an was one European power that America would not proceed against that power was Russia.

Mr. Davitt concluded his remarks by condemn.

ing the inadequate relief given to the Irish famine sufferers. Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ire-

and, denied that any famine existed in Ireland. He admitted that there was a scarcity of neces saries, however, and said it was proposed t establish relief works for the needy, to which the Government would contribute three-fourth

HENRI ROCHEFORT CONDEMNED. He Must Go to Prison Five Days, Pay 1,000 France, and Apologize.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. PARIS, Feb. 9.—The court to-day pronounce judgment in the libel suit brought against M. Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigeant, by M. Joseph Reinach, member of the Chamber of

Deputies for the Lower Alps.

The court condemned M. Rochefort to five days' imprisonment, to pay the sum of 1,000 francs damages to M. Reinach, and to publish an apology to M. Reinach in his paper, the apology to be inserted five times.

The Italian Arctic Expedition. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

ROME, Feb. 9.—The Agensia Raliana says that the object of the Duc d'Abruzzi's polar exnedition is to search for Andrea

BLUSHING BACHELOR FOORHERS. Jersey's Acting Governor Present at the Launching of Two Booms.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Feb. 9.-The East O inge Republican Club gave a reception to-night to Acting Governor Foster M. Voorhees, Pres dent Edward C. Stokes of the New Jersey Senate and Senator Joseph W. Cross were also present The Gubernatorial booms of the acting Governor and of Judge J. Franklin Fort of East Or ange were launched.

Judge Fort, who is the President of the club

n introducing Mr. Voorhees, declared that his only fault was that he is a bachelor. The guest of honor blushed and said it was hardly guest of honor blushed and said it was hardly fair to allude to this, especially as an effort is being made to tax bachelors in New Jersey.

Judge Fort declared that so long as he was in the judiciary he would take no part in politics. If he should be nominated for any office he would resign his judicial place, but if, as it seemed now, Foster M. Voorhees should be the nominee of the Republican party for Governor, East Orange would give him its old majority of 2,600.

SUES A LONDON INSURANCE CO. Mr. Garber Wants Heavy Damages for the Accusations It Made Against Him.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 9.-W. S. Garber, a son of ex-Gov. Garber of Nebraska, began suit here to day against the Imperial Insurance Company of London, asking damages in the sum of \$50 930 Garber was one of the victims of a fire in Colo

Garber was one of the victims of a fire in Colorado Springs in May last and sued the company on several policies for large sums, which suits are still pending.

An agent of the company filed a complaint last month against him, charging him with arson. He was discharged on a preliminary hearing, but says that the news of his arrest was systematically and with malice published in the various newspapers of the country by agents of the company, thus damaging his good name and credit.

MRS. HENRY GEORGE WINS. The Pennsylvania Ratirond Ordered to Pay

Her \$500 Damages for a Sprained Aukle. Mrs. Annie C. George, widow of Henry George, btained a verdict of \$500 against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for injuries be fore Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday. Mrs. George was about to take train at Philadelphia for this city in March, 1894, when her foot caught in the station floor ing and her ankle was sprained. The atation moor was undergoing repairs at the time. She had to walk on crutches for about three months after the accident. She sued for \$5,000.

Half a Million Bollar Fire in Fort Worth. Dallas, Tex., Feb. 9.-Fire that started in the dry goods store of E. Dreyfus & Co., at Fort Worth, Tex., at 30 clock this morning destroyed half a million dollars' worth of property. The M. C. Hurley building, seven stories high, was de-stroyed; less \$250,000. The Preyfus Dry Goods Company's loss is \$75,000; fully insured. The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank was also burned out, but the loss is not fully known. It will be heavy, however. The bank had \$35,000 cash in the Clearing House, and goes on with business therewith till its vaults can be reached. The origin of the fire is conceded to have been incendiary.

An American Hank in Mexico. MONTEREY, Mexico, Feb. 9.-J. D. Hanbury,

New York city capitalist, formerly of California. ans arrived here to make arrangements for opening a branch of an American Bank of Mexico, the main institution to be located in the City of Mexico. The bank will have a capital of \$500,000 gold. Mr. Hanbury is President. The stockholders are New York and California capitalists.

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RANSAS PACIFIC'S SALE. The Government Proposes to Pay the First

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Secretary Gage to-day issued a warrant in favor of the United States Treasurer for \$7,515,255.15 to pay the first mortgage liens on the Middle and Eastern divisions of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The money will be paid from the New York Sub-Treasury to the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis. This was in pursuance of the Govment's action in instructing the filing of a motien for postponement of the Kansas Pacific sale, which had been set for Feb. 16. It is expected that Judge Sanborn of St. Louis will act favorably on the motion on Saturday next, when raverably on the motion on Saturday next, when ex-Gov. Hoadley, the Government's counsel, presents his argument for postponement. Attorney-General Griggs has notified the Reorganization Committee that the Government will entertain up to next Saturday a proposition to acquire the road under foreclosure proceedings. The Government will not accept any sum less than \$8,300,000, which represents the amount of bonds issued on account of the road. The committee has thus far offered only \$4,500,000 for the Government's interest in the property.

committee has thus far effered only \$1,000,000 for the Government's interest in the property.

Ex-Gov. George Hoadly said last evening that the Government's motion to be argued before Judge Sanborn at St. Louis on Saturday was for leave to pay off the first mortgage and supersede the sale, which has been ordered for Feb. 16, and to have a receiver appointed for the Kansas Pacific property.

"Does that mean that the Government is to take charge of the road!"

"To have a receiver take charge," Gov. Hoadly responded; "the motion is for a receiver."

"Does it indicate, as has been stated, that this is the first step by the Government to assume control of the road!"

"It is to have a receiver take charge of the road. The Government hasn't any facilities for taking charge of it, has it!" was Mr. Hoadly sepoly. "The motion is for leave to pay off the first mortgage, as the Government has the right to do under the law, and clear up the title for the Government. I've no doubt that the Government will be ready with the money, as the Washington despatches say that some one for the Government will have in the sum in St. Louis on Saturday. I haven't the Tressury warrant, and I don't expect to have it. I shouldn't like to take charge of it. The amount stated in the despatches, \$7,515,255,15, is correct.

"My colleague, Judge Cowin of Omaha, leaves for St. Louis to morrow, and I expect to be there on Saturday to argue the motion. I leave New York to-morrow at I P. M.

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co, had an important conference in hand last evening, and to a request for an interview in regard to Kansas Pacific sent the reply that he could not be seen during the evening.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Senator Allen (Pop., Neb.) to-day offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the executive order placing the Government Printing Office in the classified service is valid and of blading force.

A joint resolution appropriating \$5,000 for gilding the status of Liberty on the dome of the Capitol was reported in the Senate to-day by Mr. Morrill of Vermont, and passed by a vote of 30 to 22.